

# INT

**INTA'S-TABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *taſte*.] Not raiſing any ſenſations in the organs of taſte.  
 Something which is inviſible, *intogable*, and intangible, as exiſting only in the fancy, may produce a pleaſure ſuperior to that of ſenſe. *Grew's Coſmol.*  
**INTEGRER.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The whole of any thing.  
 As not only ſignified a piece of money, but any *integrer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*  
**INTEGRAL.** *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]  
 1. Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as comprizing all its conſtituent parts.  
 A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.  
 No wonder if one remain ſpeechleſs, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, ſhould be bred up amongſt mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*  
 3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.  
**INTEGRAL.** *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.  
 Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*  
 Conſider the infinite complications and combinations of ſeveral conſequentialities to the conſtitution and operation of almoſt every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*  
 A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the ſeveral parts, which make up the whole, are diſtinct, and each may ſubſiſt apart. *Watts.*  
**INTEGRITY.** *n. f.* [*integritas*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]  
 1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorrupt-  
 edneſs.  
 Your diſhonour  
 Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate  
 Of that integrity which ſhould become it. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*  
 Macduff, this noble paſſion,  
 Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul  
 Wip'd the black ſcruples, reconcil'd my thoughts  
 To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards  
 the extremes of either, without violence to his integrity or  
 underſtanding. *Swift.*  
 The libertine, inſtead of attempting to corrupt our *inte-*  
 grity, will conceal and diſguiſe his own vices. *Rogers.*  
 2. Purity; genuine unadulterate ſtate.  
 Language continued long in its purity and integrity. *Hale.*  
 3. Intireneſs; unbroken whole.  
 Take away this transformation, and there is no chaſm, nor  
 can it affect the integrity of the action. *Brame.*  
**INTEGUMENT.** *n. f.* [*integumentum*, intego, Lat.] Any thing  
 that covers or envelops another.  
 He could no more live without his frieze-coat than without  
 his ſkin: it is not indeed ſo properly his coat, as what the  
 anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addiſon.*  
**INTELLECT.** *n. f.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The in-  
 telligent mind; the power of underſtanding.  
 All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,  
 All *intellect*, all ſenſe. *Milton.*  
 All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds  
 gaze at, and the ingenious purſue, are but the reliques of an  
 intellect defaced with ſin and time. *South's Sermons.*  
**INTELLECTION.** *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The  
 act of underſtanding.  
 Simple apprehenſion denotes the ſoul's naked *intellection* of  
 an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanv.*  
 A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted  
 by the ſenſes, can realize chimeras. *Glanv. Scip.*  
 They will ſay 'tis not the bulk or ſubſtance of the animal  
 ſpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and  
 ſenſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**INTELLECTIVE.** *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having  
 power to underſtand.  
 If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the  
 whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*  
**INTELLECTUAL.** *adj.* [*intellectual*, French; *intellectualis*, low  
 Latin.]  
 1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind;  
 tranſacted by the underſtanding.  
 Religion teaches us to preſent to God our bodies as well  
 as our ſouls: if the body ſerves the ſoul in actions natural and  
 civil, and *intellectual*, it muſt not be caſed in the only offices  
 of religion. *Taylor.*  
 2. Mental; comprizing the faculty of underſtanding; belonging  
 to the mind.  
 Logick is to teach us the right uſe of our reaſon, or *intel-*  
 lectual powers. *Watts.*  
 3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes.  
 In a dark viſion's *intellectual* ſcene,  
 Beneath a bow'r for ſorrow made,  
 The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*  
 A train of phantoms in wild order roſe,  
 And, join'd, this *intellectual* ſcene compoſe. *Pope.*  
 4. Having the power of underſtanding.

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Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hick.*  
 Who would loſe,  
 Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,  
 Thoſe thoughts that wander through eternity,  
 To periſh rather, ſwallow'd up and loſt,  
 In the wide womb of uncreated night,  
 Devoid of ſenſe and motion? *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*  
 5. Propoſed as the object not of the ſenſes but intellect; as,  
*Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* ſyſtem of the uni-  
 verſe.  
**INTELLECTUAL.** *n. f.* Intellect; underſtanding; mental  
 powers or faculties. This is little in uſe.  
 Her husband not nigh,  
 Whoſe higher *intellectual* more I ſhun. *Milton.*  
 The faculties of moſt, like the index of a clock, are moved  
 but by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine; which,  
 even on the moſt ſublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influen-  
 tial. *Glanv. Scip.*  
 I have not conſulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bring-  
 ing their weakneſſes into ſuch diſcerning preferences. *Glanv.*  
**INTELLIGENCE.** *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*,  
*INTELLIGENCY.* } Latin.]  
 1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication;  
 account of things diſtant or ſecret.  
 It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either  
 at Armenia or at Seleucia, ſo much foreſight as to provide that  
 true intelligence might paſs between them of what was done. *Haker, b. v.*  
 A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!  
 A moſt *intelligence* bawd! *Shakeſp.*  
 He furniſhed his employed men liberally with money,  
 to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them alſo in charge  
 to advertiſe continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
 The advertiſements of neighbour princes are always to be  
 regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors  
 than perſons of inferior note. *Hayward.*  
 Let all the paſſages  
 Be well ſecur'd, that no *intelligence*  
 May paſs between the prince and them. *Denham's Scip.*  
 Thoſe tales had been ſung to lull children aſleep, before ever  
 Beroſus ſet up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*  
 2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one  
 with another.  
 Faſtious followers are worſe to be liked, which follow not  
 upon affection to him with whom they range themſelves;  
 whereupon commonly enſue that ill *intelligence* that we ſee  
 between great perſonages. *Bacon.*  
 He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendſhip with  
 the favourites. *Clarendon.*  
 3. Spirit; unbodied mind.  
 How fully haſt thou ſatiſfied me, pure  
 Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*  
 There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate be-  
 tween the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and  
 created *intelligences*. *Hale.*  
 They hoped to get the favour of the houſes, and by the  
 favour of the houſes they hoped for that of the *intelligences*,  
 and by their favour for that of the ſupreme God. *Stillington.*  
 The regularity of motion, viſible in the great variety and  
 curioſity of bodies, is a demonſtration that the whole maſs of  
 matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*  
 Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the  
 ſun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*  
 4. Underſtanding; ſkill.  
 Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideouſly,  
 They think to be chief praiſe of poetry;  
 And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,  
 Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie. *Spenser.*  
**INTELLIGENCER.** *n. f.* [*intelligence*.] One who ſends or  
 conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant  
 tranſactions; one who carries meſſages between parties.  
 His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto  
 him no other news but diſcomfortable. *Sidney.*  
 Who hath not heard it ſpoken  
 How deep you were within the books of heav'n?  
 To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itſelf;  
 The very opener and *intelligencer*  
 Between the grace and fanctities of heav'n,  
 And our dull workings. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*  
 If they had inſtructions to that purpoſe, they might be the  
 beſt *intelligencers* to the king of the true ſtate of his whole  
 kingdom. *Faust.*  
 They are the beſt fort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way  
 into the inmoſt cloſets of princes.  
 They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make  
 them acquainted with the converſation of the whole king-  
 dom. *Speſtator.*  
**INTELLIGENT.** *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligent*, Latin.]  
 1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful.  
 It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is  
 the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is  
 no

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no leſs required for government, courage to protect, and  
 above all honesty *Bacon.*  
 Intelligent of ſeaſons, they ſet forth  
 Their airy caravan. *Milton.*  
 He of times,  
 Intelligent, th' harſh hyperborean ice  
 Shuns for our equal Winters; when our ſuns  
 Cleave the chill'd ſoil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*  
 I race out the numerous footſteps of the preſence and in-  
 terpoſition of a moſt wiſe and intelligent architect throughout  
 all this ſtupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*  
 2. Giving information.  
 Servants, who ſeem no leſs,  
 Which are to France the ſpies and ſpeculations  
 Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
**INTELLIGENTIAL.** *adj.* [*from intelligence*.]  
 1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind.  
 Food alike thoſe pure  
*Intellectual* ſubſtances require, *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
 As doth your rational.  
 2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding.  
 In at his mouth  
 The devil enter'd; and his brutal ſenſe,  
 His heart or head poſſeſſing, ſoon inſpir'd  
 With act *intelligential*. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*  
**INTELLIGIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*from intelligible*.]  
 1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.  
 2. The power of underſtanding; intelligence. Not proper.  
 The ſoul's nature conſiſts in *intelligibility*. *Glanv. Scip.*  
**INTELLIGIBLE.** *adj.* [*intelligibilis*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]  
 To be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be under-  
 ſtood.  
 We ſhall give ſatisfaction to the mind, to ſhew it a fair and  
*intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burmet.*  
 Someth'g muſt be loſt in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will  
 remain, which would otherwiſe be loſt, or at leaſt be maimed,  
 when it is ſcarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*  
 Many natural duties relating to God, ourſelves, and our  
 neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of man-  
 kind to find out by reaſon; therefore it has pleaſed God to ex-  
 preſs them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to ſouls of the loweſt  
 capacity. *Watts.*  
**INTELLIGIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from intelligible*.] Poſſibility to be  
 underſtood; perſpicuity.  
 It is in our ideas that both the rightneſs of our knowledge,  
 and the propriety or *intelligibility* of our ſpeaking, con-  
 ſiſts. *Locke.*  
**INTELLIGIBLY.** *adv.* [*from intelligible*.] So as to be under-  
 ſtood; clearly; plainly.  
 The genuine ſenſe, *intelligibly* told,  
 Shews a tranſlator both diſcreet and bold. *Rofcommon.*  
 To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a talk more  
 difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*  
**INTEMPERATE.** *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] Undeſired; unpol-  
 luted.  
**INTEMPERAMENT.** *n. f.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad conſti-  
 tution.  
 Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated,  
 and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours.  
*Harvey on Conſumptions.*  
**INTEMPERANCE.** *n. f.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]  
**INTEMPERANCY.** *n. f.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]  
 1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink.  
 Boundleſs *intemperance*  
 In nature is a tyranny; it hath been  
 The fall of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 Another law of Lycurgus induc'd to *intemperance* and all  
 kind of incontinency. *Hakeſwell.*  
 Some, as thou ſaw'ſt, by violent ſtroke ſhall die;  
 By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more  
 In meats and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring  
 Diſeaſes dire; of which a monſtrous crew  
 Before thee ſhall appear; that thou may'ſt know  
 What miſery th' inabſtinance of Eve  
 Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. xi.*  
 The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate  
 drunkenneſs and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man  
 into their company. *Watts.*  
**INTEMPERATE.** *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]  
 1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink; drunken;  
 gluttonous.  
 More women ſhould die than men, if the number of bu-  
 rials answered in proportion to that of ſickneſſes; but men,  
 being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by rea-  
 ſon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their  
 ſex. *Graunt.*  
 Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and  
 thoſe unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their  
 coffee, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity; perſuade but  
 the covetous man not to diſpoſe his money, the *intemperate* man  
 to abandon his rev'ls, and I dare undertake that all their giant-  
 like objections ſhall vaniſh. *South.*

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2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule.  
 You are more *intemperate* in your blood  
 Than thoſe pamper'd animals, *Shakeſp.*  
 That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Shakeſp.*  
 Uſe not thy mouth to *intemperate* ſwearing; for therein is  
 the word of ſin. *Eccl. xxiii. 13.*  
**INTEMPERATELY.** *adv.* [*from intemperate*.]  
 1. With breach of the laws of temperance.  
 How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of  
 the Goſpel, by living *intemperately* or unjuſtly? *Willſon.*  
 2. Immoderately; exceſſively.  
 Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is  
*intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not  
 peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
**INTEMPERATENESS.** *n. f.* [*from intemperate*.]  
 1. Want of moderation.  
 2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainworth.*  
**INTEMPERATURE.** *n. f.* [*from intemperate*] Exceſs of ſome  
 quality.  
**TO INTEND.** *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]  
 1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete.  
 The ſame advancing high above his head,  
 With ſharp *intended* thing ſo rude him ſmote,  
 That to the earth him drove, as ſtricken dead;  
 Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*  
 2. To enforce; to make intenſe.  
 What ſeems to be the ground of the aſſertion, is the  
 magnified quality of this ſtar, conceived to cauſe or *intend*  
 the heat of this ſeaſon, we find that wiſer antiquity was not of  
 this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*  
 This vis inertiae is eſſential to matter, becauſe it neither can  
 be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the ſame body;  
 but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Chene.*  
 Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only  
 in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opt.*  
 3. To regard; to attend; to take care of  
 This they ſhould carefully *intend*, and not when the ſacra-  
 ment is adminiſtered, imagine themſelves called only to walk up  
 and down in a white and ſhining garment. *Hooker.*  
 4. To pay regard or attention to. This ſenſe is now little uſed.  
 They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of  
 the north. *Spenser.*  
 Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and tender-  
 neſs *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
 The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little ſmoke,  
 that was raiſed in his country, was over; ſlighting, as his  
 manner was, that openly, which nevertheleſs he *intended* ſeri-  
 ouſly. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
 Neither was there any queen-mother who might ſhake any  
 way in the government, while the king *intended* his pleaſure.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Go therefore, mighty pow'rs!  
 Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,  
 While here ſhall be our home, what belt may caſe  
 The preſent miſery, and render hell  
 More tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. ii.*  
 Their beauty they, and we our loves ſuſpend;  
 Nought can our wiſhes, ſave thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*  
 4. To mean; to deſign.  
 The opinion ſhe had of his wiſdom was ſuch, as made her  
 eſteem greatly of his words; but that the words themſelves  
 founded in, as ſhe could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*  
 The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body,  
 which hath arms and legs, only inſtruments of doing, but  
 that it were *intended* the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*  
 Thou art ſworn  
 As deeply to effect what we *intend*,  
 As cloſely to conceal what we impart? *Shakeſp. R. III.*  
 The earl was a very acute and found ſpeaker, when he  
 would *intend* it. *Watton.*  
 According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods;  
 for his ſatires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for inſtruc-  
 tion, required another ſtyle. *Dryden.*  
**INTENDANT.** *n. f.* [*French*.] An officer of the higheſt claſs,  
 who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.  
 Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneſi-  
 crates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations  
 of the Indies. *Arbutnot.*  
**INTENDMENT.** *n. f.* [*entendement*, French] Attention; pa-  
 tient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be  
 found in *Spenser*.  
 Be nought hereat diſmay'd,  
 'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendment*,  
 What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Fa. Queen.*  
**INTENDMENT.** *n. f.* [*entendement*, French.]  
 1. Intention; deſign.  
 Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you  
 withal; that either you might ſtay him from his *intendment*, or  
 brook ſuch diſgrace well as he ſhall run into. *Shakeſp.*  
 All that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other by-end, fall  
 more or leſs within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'efrange.*  
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